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October
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VOLUME 9

NUMBER 3



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THE MICHIGAN LIBRARIAN

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CONTENTS

OCTOBER

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VOLUME 9

NUMBER 3

PAGE

Out of the Past: Editorial, by <i>Eudocia Stratton</i>	2
A Look to the Future: Editorial, by <i>Cecil J. McHale</i>	3
Phonograph Records in the Small Library, By <i>Florence Severs</i>	4
Cancellation of 1943 Conference	5
A Film Information Service and the Public Library, By <i>Katharine G. Harris</i>	6
Libraries Win Favorable Priority Rating	9
Trends in Adult Education: a Symposium	10
Katharyne G. Sleneau Retires	14
Walden Woods Summer Institute, by <i>Lois LeBaron</i> ..	15
Walden Woods—In Retrospect, by <i>Ann Yonker</i>	17
Homer Public Library's New Building	18
E. D. Stair Gives Library Building to Morenci	19
British Book Week	20
A.L.A. International Relations Office	20
Each In His Way: A Reading List for Boys and Girls ..	21
Professional Literature	24
A.L.A. Officers	25
Newbery and Caldecott Awards	25
Michigan's Plan for the Future	26
Our Contributors	27
Trustees' Corner	27
Katharine L. Sharp Scholarship	29
Member-at-Large, Verse, by <i>Marion Packard</i>	29
Wayne County Library Staff Joins A. F. of L.	30

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EDITORIALS

Out Of the Past

by EUDOCIA STRATTON

President, Michigan Library Association

EACH year, for as long as most of us can remember, we have closed our year's work with a convention which served as an occasion for reviewing the past, rethinking the present, and charting the future. War has changed our pattern this year. We must forgo the pleasures and benefits derived from our association at a convention, but we still can maintain our fellowship in working together toward the accomplishment of our common purpose—the best library service for Michigan.

For the past few years we have been greatly concerned with the extension and strengthening of library service. Results have not been too disheartening. The number of persons without access to public libraries has decreased and library budgets have increased, slightly. However, we are far short of the accomplishment of our aim. There are only some twenty county libraries out of a possible eighty-three. Few libraries, if any, are receiving adequate financial support. In a short time, which now seems altogether too far distant, this war will be over and we shall be gearing ourselves for total civilian living again. Will our libraries be ready?

A most important factor in library service is the person who brings the reader and the book together—the librarian. A great deal of printer's ink has been used in laudation and in condemnation of that person. Both have been merited. Librarians, as public servants, cannot escape criticism. However, instead of ignoring or resignedly accepting adverse criticism they are wisely analyzing it. As a result, a new direction in library service has been found. Out of this new concept of library service has come a renewed emphasis on the qualifications and preparation of those entering the profession, and a realization of the necessity for those in service to keep abreast of the events of this ever changing world.

So that libraries and librarians can really become guiding forces in the lives of the people and the events of the state, the program already indorsed by the Association must be continued at an accelerated pace even in this time of war when cultural values seem to be eclipsed. By individual and concerted effort, we can accomplish our purpose. In another year we should see a greater increase in the number of persons having access to public library service, an increase in the number of good books available for readers, an increase in the number of people using the public library. We should see more libraries sufficiently staffed with personnel who can efficiently render that quality of library service which is required by an alert reading public, and a salary for library workers commensurate with the services rendered.

A Look To The Future

by CECIL J. McHALE

President-elect, Michigan Library Association

THE tide of war has turned as we enter upon a new Association year. The darkest days of military defeat and national humiliation lie behind us. The ascent to victory extends before us, victory inevitable and complete, but for many a long day to come the going will be grim and costly of life and treasure. Beyond looms the perilous and desperately urgent job of winning the peace.

In such a setting we librarians of Michigan need not be told that we have an important role to play, a role which, if we live up to the best that is in us, is bound to be a constantly expanding and increasingly serviceable one. Mention might be made in passing, for example, of the role of social leadership assumed by our Detroit Public Library immediately following the recent dangerous race riots in that city.

Our libraries have already rendered essential service as instruments in the war production effort by supplying technological data. They have become the chief community sources of information on the manifold problems of nation and world at war and of a world which must find its way to peace and replace destruction by construction.

Democracy, in one of its important aspects, means "the intensest possible fullness of knowledge for every one who desires to know." If our people's right to access to the means of education as "essential to happiness and good citizenship" is to be maintained, we have our work cut out for us. We cannot afford to forget that education is a life-long process and that formal schooling is only a relatively small part of it.

Several concerns of first importance to ourselves as the library profession and of considerable moment to the citizens of Michigan, whom we serve, merit a preferred place in our thinking and efforts during the coming year:

We must hold to our program of state aid, of implementing our state library agency,

and of raising our standards for both libraries and librarians.

Our progress in bringing library service to the many unserved portions of the state must be accelerated. The success which we have met with in establishing county libraries must be continued, and we must keep in mind the principle that effective library service must rest ultimately on a large enough basis of population and financial ability.

The extension of library service to and in our schools must be pushed forward. Before real progress can be made in this direction the active cooperation of our teacher-training institutions must be enlisted. Too frequently, introduction of serious school-library service is blocked by lack of knowledge of and resulting apathy towards the library function in the school on the part of our teachers and those who become our principals and superintendents. The place of the library in the school program should be taught in our colleges of education along with courses in guidance, teaching methods, and administration.

Libraries must not be caught unprepared to take advantage of any program of public works which may come rapidly into being after the guns cease firing. Chief librarians and boards of trustees should be giving immediate and deliberate thought to construction needs, either new buildings or remodeling of existing buildings. Detailed plans and estimates should be ready for prompt submission at the proper time.

Our retiring president, Miss Stratton, on the advice of the Executive Board cancelled plans for our annual conference. At such a time as this, the decision was both wise and patriotic. Much in the way of inspiration, instruction, and fellowship we perforce give up by not being able to meet together as in the past. We must endeavor to keep our Association vital despite the loss of this stimulus, and look forward to success in our common enterprise.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS...

in the SMALL LIBRARY

By FLORENCE SEVERS

THE phonograph record collection has become a commonplace in the large public library but it is still something of a novelty in the small library. Experience shows that such a collection fits easily into the small public library. The people who live in a small community appreciate such a service even more than those who live in cities where there are many more opportunities to hear music.

Unless a library has a great deal of money it may as well be planned from the start to make the collection a rental one with a charge of at least two cents a day for each record. This will assure a collection which will be kept alive and which will continue to grow even though there is no regular appropriation for it. Unless new additions are made with some regularity there is danger that those who use it will lose interest.

In the small library how can funds be secured to make a start? There are many ways to go about this but the most practical will be to interest some club in sponsoring it. The local women's club, Rotary, or Lions, might all like to have a share if someone explained to them the many uses to which these records can be put. Individuals might be asked to contribute the money for the purchase of one album. Perhaps the library board might be persuaded to set aside a small sum from the regular budget for this purpose. It should be kept in mind that it is possible to start a collection with a small number of records.

The uses to which these records can be put are many. The greatest use made of them will be by individuals who wish to listen for their own enjoyment or who wish to hear a record played on their own machines before they purchase it for themselves. Music appreciation classes will use them frequently.

Music teachers and those studying music will be grateful for the opportunity of borrowing records for home use. It is not practical for the small library to provide a machine for individual listening because of the difficulty of supervision. But it is possible to arrange a regular program and invite the public to attend. If the library does not own a machine, music stores are frequently willing to lend one. If the public library does not have a room which can be used as a meeting place, a Sunday afternoon concert in the reading room might bring out a good audience.

There is little or no agreement about what constitutes a basic record collection. It is probably like a library of books in that it must be selected to fit the needs of the community. In order to make a good selection one must know something about recordings as well as music.

Fortunately there are now in print many excellent guides. First of all the Victor and Columbia record catalogs should be secured. For the beginner one of the most helpful books is *A Guide to Recorded Music*, by Irving Kolodin. It evaluates and compares different recordings of the same work and thus enables the library to make a wise choice. *The Record Book*, by David Hall is also helpful but due to its poor arrangement it is not as useful as a quick reference guide. *The Encyclopedia of Recorded Music*, issued by the Gramophone Shop, is a standard work that lists over 700 composers and constitutes with its monthly supplement an up to date record of all recorded music. *Music on Records*, by B. H. Haggin is one of the most critical, if highly personal, analyses of the quality of the performance and of the recording.

The Grosse Pointe Public Library which has been circulating records for two years

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and a half has found that albums pay much better than single records. Many people who think nothing of buying a single record will hesitate when it comes to buying an expensive album. In planning the basic collection the Library made a selection of representative works of famous composers and confined the selection for the most part to classical and semi-classical music. However it has been found that some music of a lighter vein must be included if a wider public is to be reached.

In the Grosse Pointe collection, music which is heard most is the most popular. For example, Tschaikowski's *Concerto in B flat Minor* more than paid for itself in less than a year. Also such albums as *Gems from Romberg*, *Victor Herbert Melodies*, and *Music of Jerome Kern* quickly paid for themselves. Music of this kind helps to pay for recordings of Bach, Mahler, and other composers who must be represented in a basic collection.

After records have been purchased, a simple and inexpensive way to prepare them for circulation is to give an accession number to each record as soon as it is acquired. The

accession number and the name of the library can be stamped on a small slip of paper and pasted on the center of the disk. If this is covered with Scotch tape it will assure an identification mark that will be hard to remove. A shelf list record should be made as for books. With a pocket and book card in each album, they are ready for circulation. Single records can be circulated in holders which have pockets and cards by writing the accession number on the book card.

When records are returned they should be examined to see that no damage has been done. The rental fee should be collected and charges made for breakage or damages. Before records are put back on the shelves they should be cleaned with a brush which can be obtained from any music store. In the Grosse Pointe Library broken records have been few and damages have been willingly paid for. At the end of more than two years, albums that have paid twice their cost are still in circulation and are in reasonably good condition.

In ordering albums, we think it best to buy those made for the drop automatic ma-

(Continued on page 26)

Attention!

Cancellation of 1943 Conference

THE Executive Board announces with regret, that, in response to a request from the Office of Defense Transportation for curtailment of civilian travel, the convention of the Michigan Library Association, scheduled for October 14, 1943, has been cancelled.

The election of Association officers for 1944 is being carried out by mail. Saturday, October 16, has been set as the date for closing the Association year.

Section and Round Table officers will continue in office for another year except those who decide that they are unable to do so. In these cases, the Section or Round Table may hold an election by mail or request the Executive Board to appoint a member to the office.

The chairmanships of standing and special committees terminate on October 16. Committee appointments, except those of persons appointed during 1943 for a two year term on a standing committee, expire on October 16, also.

Chairmen of sections, round tables, and all committees have been asked to send a report of the year's activities, together with recommendations, to the President, on or before October 10, so that these may be turned over to the incoming Executive Board. A digest of these reports will be published in the December *Michigan Librarian*.

A FILM INFORMATION SERVICE AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

by KATHARINE G. HARRIS

THE USE of moving picture films for educational purposes, which was growing steadily more important in recent years, has been given a tremendous impetus by the war. Hence the librarian who does not understand the value of educational films and make information about them available will be missing a real opportunity for service.

ARMY AND NAVY TRAINING FILMS

The Army, the Navy, and defense industries have been producing training films at the rate of nearly one a day, because they have found films to be the most successful method of imparting information to large numbers of people. The Army, having experimented with training films for several years, has found that where films are used along with regular forms of instruction the time required for training can be cut forty per cent.¹ The Army film organization is on a scale which matches any of the Hollywood studios and is under the supervision of experts in the moving picture industry and specialists in visual education. Walt Disney is making training films for the Army and the Navy on such subjects as bombing, gunnery, and paratroop training.²

PROPAGANDA FILMS

More closely related to civilian life are what may be called propaganda films—films which show what is happening on the fighting fronts and at home and increase our knowledge of our Allies and South American neighbors. The Office of War Information, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and the information services of Great Britain, China, and Russia, have all produced excellent films of this type. Six branches of our government have engaged

Disney, with the help of Donald Duck and Pluto the pup, to teach the public about the war.²

If government and industry have found it worth while to spend such large sums of money on films, it stands to reason that any educational program—school, church, or club—will be benefited by the use of suitable films. They add interest and clarity to club papers and make an excellent starting point for discussion groups and forums. Emphasis must be placed on finding the right film for the particular situation and that is where the library can and should be of assistance.

Many libraries will feel that they cannot afford the purchase of films for their own collection. Kalamazoo Public Library has found it worthwhile to do so in connection with the film program in the public schools;¹ and the public libraries in Tyrrell, Texas,² and Cleveland, Ohio,³ have established successful film loan collections.

FILM CATALOGS

Any library, however, can institute a film information service at small expense. The nucleus of such a service is a basic collection of film catalogs. This will include lists which evaluate the films, such as the *Educational Film Catalog*, published by the H. W. Wilson Co., and *Selected Educational Motion Pictures*, by the Motion Picture Project of the American Council on Education. It will include lists from some of the outstanding commercial distributors in the country and lists of free films produced by industrial concerns. Also included will be lists from government agencies—Office of War Informa-

¹ *A.L.A. Bul.* 34:463-4, Sept. 1, 1940. Kalamazoo's work with films by Flora Roberts.

² *Texas Lib. Assoc. News Notes* 19:5-6, Jan. 1943. Film service in a Public Library, by Pearle Burr.

³ *A.L.A. Bul.* 37:53-5, Feb. 1943. Films in Cleveland, by R. Russell Munn.

¹ *N.Y. Times Mag.*, p. 19, Oct. 25, 1942. Picture of the year.

² *Life*, 13:61-9, Aug. 31, 1942. Walt Disney goes to war.

tion, Office of Education, etc., and state agencies such as the Michigan Conservation Department. Last but not least will be lists on special subjects such as *Films of the Pacific Area*, published by the Institute of Pacific Relations; *Catalog of Films for Church and Community Use*, by the Religious Film Association; and *Films for America at War*, compiled by the American Council on Education.

In addition to these catalogs the Detroit Public Library has a card file, arranged by subject, which lists the new films as they are announced in such publications as the *Educational Screen* or *Film News* or in advertisements from commercial distributors. This file supplements the published lists and brings the information as nearly up to date as possible. It also includes a section which refers to lists of films on particular subjects—either in separate lists, or sections of general film lists, or bibliographies of the subject. Under the subject Health, for example, are filed the names of several separate film lists and references to sections on that subject in such general lists as *Instructional Motion Pictures*, published by the University of Michigan Bureau of Visual Education, and *Free Films*, by the De Vry Corporation. One section of the Film Information File lists the names of the distributors of films in Detroit, telling the type of film which they handle, the rates, etc.; another, the sources of projection equipment in Detroit, giving the rates and types of projectors.

FILM FORUMS

In order to bring this service to the attention of groups who might be interested, two programs were arranged last spring at the Detroit Public Library. These had a double purpose: (1) To give publicity to the Office of War Information films and show how they could be used in planning programs; and (2) To explain the Film Information Service and display some of the material. Two O.W.I. films were shown at each program and invitations were sent to clubs and organizations all over the city. A very representative group of people attended

the programs and their interest was gratifying.

The information needed for such a film service will vary, of course, with the locality of the library. In many cities there will be no local distributors of films nor sources for projection equipment. In such cases the library might list the names of private citizens who have projectors of various types which they will lend or rent for worthwhile programs. Many public school systems have projectors and the library might work out a cooperative arrangement with the school for the use of its projector by outside organizations. The government has asked the schools to be generous in this respect, particularly to facilitate the distribution of war films. It might also be desirable for the library to list travel films made by people in the community who are willing to lend them. Realizing that films supplement the printed word, the library may add film titles to bibliographies or make lists of related films to tie up to particular exhibits. The Detroit Public Library made such a list to accompany its exhibit on Wartime Living last winter.

Libraries wishing to go still further into film service, especially where there are no local film distributors, may order the films for their patrons, letting the patron pay the rental fee and cost of transportation. This is a service that is much appreciated in Kalamazoo. The necessary correspondence does require time and expense, however, and some difficulties will unavoidably arise when films are late or fail to arrive.

EQUIPMENT

Whatever service the library chooses to give, it is important that the librarian see as many as possible of the films in order to help patrons in their selection. This may not be easy in small communities but in recent years film showings have been included at many of the meetings of educational and library associations. The librarians should also be familiar with the mechanics of films and projectors, i.e., know the difference between 8mm. and 16mm. films, silent and

sound films and projectors, and something of the cost of renting and transporting films. Such information may be acquired by study-

ing the film catalogs, by handling the films themselves, and by reading recent books and pamphlets on the subject.

Film Information Service

Helpful Books and Pamphlets

Audio-Visual Handbook, by E. C. Dent. 227p. 1942. Society for Visual Education, Inc., 100 E. Ohio St., Chicago. \$1.75.

Gives descriptions and sources for all types of audio-visual aids including lists of manufacturers and distributors.

Educational Motion Pictures and Libraries, by G. D. McDonald. 183p. 1942. American Library Association, Chicago. \$2.75.

A discussion of the problems involved in film service for libraries.

Films for Defense. 16p. 1942. Pub. No. 3620. U.S. Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D.C. Free.

Clear and useful information on how to set up a film service for the community.

Films for the Community in Wartime, by Mary Losey. 78p. 1943. National Board of Review, 70 Fifth Ave., New York. 50c.

Lists various types of films that are available to help people understand the war and explains how to procure and show them.

Victor Directory of 16mm. Film Sources. 148p. 8th ed. 1942. Victor Animatograph Corp., Davenport, Iowa. 50c.

A list of film distributors of different types with the kinds of films handled by each.

Film Lists

General

Free Films, Source Directory; an authentic up to date directory of sound and silent motion picture films available free to non-theatrical audiences. 112p. 1943. De Vry Corporation, 1111 Armitage Ave., Chicago. 50c.

Instructional Motion Pictures. 56p. 1942. University of Michigan, Bureau of Visual Education, Ann Arbor. Free. Supplement. Films on the War Effort. 45p. 1943. Free.

1000 and One; the Blue Book of Non-Theatrical Films. 132p. 18th ed. 1942-3. Educational Screen, 64 East Lake St., Chicago. 75c. (25c to subscribers of Educational Screen).

A comprehensive list of non-theatrical films arranged by subject.

Selected Motion Pictures, 16mm. Sound and Silent. 96p. 1943-4. Y.M.C.A. Motion Picture Bureau, 19 S. LaSalle St., Chicago. Free.

An annual list of free and rental films available

through Y.M.C.A. distribution centers in New York, Chicago, Dallas, and San Francisco.

Special Subjects

Catalog of Films for Church and Community Use. 80p. n.d. Religious Film Association, 297 Fourth Ave., New York. 35c.

Films for America at War. 98p. 1942. American Council on Education, Motion Picture Project, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. \$1.

Films of Britain at War. 19p. 1943. British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York. Free.

Films of the Pacific Area. 77p. 1939. Institute of Pacific Relations, American Film Center, 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York. 25c.

First Official List of Motion Pictures on Food and Nutrition. 19p. 1942. New York City Nutrition Program, 125 Worth St., New York. Free.

Health Films. 35p. 1942. American Film Center, Section on Health, 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York. 25c.

List of United Nations Films Available at Present in the U.S.A. 24p. n.d. United Nations Information Service, 610 Fifth Ave., New York. Free.

The Other Americas Through Films and Records. 48p. 1943. American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. Free.

Suggested Films for Library Forums. 8p. 1942-3. Joint Committee on Film Forums, 520 W. 120th St., New York. Free.

Visual Aids in Safety Education. 32p. 1940. National Education Association, Research Division, 1201 Sixteenth St., Washington, D. C. 25c. Supplement. 59p. 1942. 25c.

Evaluations

Educational Film Catalog: a selected, classified list of 2800 films for use in classrooms, libraries, clubs, Army and Navy training camps, etc., with a separate title and subject index. 421p. 1943. H. W. Wilson Co. Service basis. Quarterly and annual supplements.

Gives synopsis of each film, indicates the grade level and the distributors which handle it.

Films for Classroom Use. 315p. 1941. Teaching Film Custodians, Inc., 25 W. 43d St., New York. 50c. Supplement, Oct., 1942. 36p.

A classified list of theatrical films which have been secured for educational purposes.

Selected Educational Motion Pictures. 372p.

1942. American Council on Education, Motion Picture Project, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. \$3.

Descriptive annotations of 500 educational films, indicating age level and educational uses.

Commercial Distributors

Artkino Pictures, Inc., 723 Seventh Ave., New York.

Exclusive distributors of Soviet films.

Bell and Howell Co., 1901-1815 Larchmont Ave., Chicago.

Brandon Films, Inc., 1600 Broadway, New York.

Castle Films, R. C. A. Bldg., Rockefeller Center, New York.

College Film Center, 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago.

Walter O. Gutlohn, Inc., 35 W. 45th St., New York.

Harmon Foundation, Inc., 140 Nassau St., New York.

Ideal Pictures Corporation, 28-34 E. Eighth St., Chicago.

Museum of Modern Art Film Library, 11 W. 53d St., New York.

Government and State Agencies

Inter-American Films. 4p. 1942. Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Film Division, Washington, D.C. Free.

List of Films Available for Civilian Defense Councils. 7p. 1943. U.S. Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D.C. Free.

A List of U.S. War Information Films. 28p. 1943. U.S. Office of War Information, Bureau of Motion Pictures, Washington, D.C. Free.

Motion Pictures. 1p. n.d. Michigan Conservation Department, Film Loan Service, Lansing. Free.

★ ★ ★

Libraries Win Favorable Priority Rating

Public libraries are now given a more favorable priority rating, AA5, under the Controlled Materials Plan of the War Production Board, as compared with the A-10 rating of last April, announced in Circular No. 11, April 27, 1943.

Announcement of the new rating as made by Harold L. Hamill, Francis X. Dwyer, and Ralph M. Dunbar, follows:

"Representatives of libraries interviewed a representative of the War Production Board, on June 4, in connection with CMP Regulation 5A and the ratings assigned to libraries.

"Under new regulations effective immediately and soon to be published by the Government, public libraries are entitled to a rating of AA5. University and public school libraries are entitled to the AA-2X rating,

as heretofore, and special libraries with public firms or corporations are entitled to the rating of the individual firm.

"The WPB believes that these regulations will generously provide for the needs of libraries. In case any library has any trouble in securing supplies under these ratings, the library is instructed to ask for a special temporary rating for the material required, through the local War Production Board.

"Most of the provisions of the earlier order are retained. As an example, any library supported by a government is entitled to an AA-2X rating for 'repairs made necessary by reason of any breakdown of plumbing, heating, electrical wiring or equipment, or elevator service in any building, or to provide against imminent breakdown of any such facilities by Governmental agencies only.'"

TRENDS IN ADULT EDUCATION

A SYMPOSIUM

Although nothing so definite as a survey has been made to determine what Michigan libraries are doing in the field of adult education, correspondence with several of them indicated that a marked change is taking place in the interests of the adult population. From the cultural and recreational subjects which were most popular before the war, the trend is definitely toward the practical and useful. In the following summary, we attempt to list some of the unusual types of service being offered.

Highland Park

The McGregor Public Library, which has always served as a community center in Highland Park, reports that classes in first aid, nutrition, citizenship, civilian protection, household repairs, and victory gardens have to a large extent taken the place of literary groups and university extension courses. Clubs and associations continue to meet as in the past, indicating that adults are not giving up membership in women's clubs and civic associations, although their activities have been re-directed.

One of the first War Information Centers to function in Michigan was set up in the McGregor Library. A special desk, a section of books and files, and a librarian on duty at all times to answer questions arising out of the war constitute a new type of service. Many libraries are now organized to give war information service of such superior quality that it attracts new patrons to the library.

Kalamazoo

From the Kalamazoo Library, we hear that "Our most ambitious efforts in the line of adult education have been some film showings. On December 15th and again on January 20th, the Friends of the Library put on film programs, with running commentary, about countries of the world where U.S. service men are stationed. Invitations were sent to the families of the men from this community who are stationed abroad."

The staff of the Kalamazoo Library also

planned a series of eight film forums, called "This Global War." Displays of maps, books and pamphlets were used with the films and discussions. The Agricultural Front was the subject of the first program with films on farmers and defense, and the farm front. Other subjects in the series were: The Production Line; Children in Wartime; War Backgrounds; Russia at War; China Fights for Freedom; Our Neighbors; and Winning the Peace. Staff members had charge of the programs and led the discussions. These film forums were financed by the Carnegie Corporation and the Kalamazoo County Council of Civilian Defense.

Another project was the opening of the Museum on Sunday afternoons to service men and women. Posters announcing the hours were made by students of the Central High School art department, and were displayed in hotels, bus stations, U.S.O. centers, Coast Guard camps, Fort Custer and Kellogg Field.

Grand Rapids

In the Grand Rapids Public Library, the Reader's Adviser plans bibliographies for clubs and individuals. Upon request, speakers from the library staff are sent to various types of meetings and to the many organizations which are sponsoring classes. At present, the Friends of American Art are carrying on a continuous program on Pan-American Art. The Grand Rapids Library issues special annotated lists in line with the current exhibition at the Art Gallery.

At the West Side Branch, a corner of the main lobby is devoted to a consumer center where pamphlets on better buying, recipes, and similar topics are distributed. The Consumer Division of the Kent County Defense Council sends a representative each week to hold conferences on consumer problems. For a period of ten weeks, a weekly institute on food problems

The West Side Branch has also continued the work of the Americanization classes by means of a reading course on an elementary

level, to aid the foreign-born in reading simple English.

Flint

The Flint Public Library does not sponsor classes in adult education, but cooperates with the agencies which do this work. Mrs. Carleton Brown, an assistant in the Circulation Department, is in charge of the library publicity, and attends many of the meetings and classes. She speaks to the various groups about resources of the library on the subjects which are being studied. *A Selected List of Books on Wartime Living* is the title of an attractive list which is used in connection with Flint Neighborhood War Clubs. Books are taken to the meetings and a staff member discusses their use as background reading. A librarian visits all war training classes and distributes lists of books to the adult students.

In a "School for Wartime Living," which was a demonstration sponsored by the Consumer Education Committee of the Defense Council, the Flint Public Library was responsible for an exhibit of over a hundred books on such subjects as: food and nutrition, child care, home care, and victory gardens. The library also supplied a bibliography to be used by many clubs and religious groups which are discussing peace and the postwar world.

Royal Oak

Community classes in citizenship are well attended, one of them being held in the library. In cooperation, the Royal Oak Public Library gives an eight-page mimeographed booklet containing a series of questions and answers to any member who asks for help. The booklet which is constantly revised includes a list of officials, both local and national, as well as the names of the heads of the more important war administrative boards. This popular service brings people to the library who have never used it before.

The library has set aside a corner of the building for books and pamphlets devoted to gardening. A representative from the local Garden Center or the Victory Garden Committee is stationed here to answer questions for the amateur gardener.

Grosse Pointe

The Board of Education in Grosse Pointe has planned its night school classes very largely in the field of the war effort. Classes are held twenty-four hours of the day in such subjects as the use of precision instruments, blue print reading and shop mathematics. A librarian visits these classes and distributes lists that have been made to fit each subject. Through new registrations and the reservations of the books on the list, the library is certain that a new group of people is being reached.

The library supplies lists of books and pamphlets to members of all classes in remodelling of clothing, canning, home repairs, and buying, sponsored by the American Women's Voluntary Services in Grosse Pointe. The librarian has been made a member of the Citizens Service Corps of the Council of Defense, and through this organization, is given an opportunity to advertise the resources of the library to many groups.

At the Woods Branch of the Grosse Pointe Public Library, a question box is handled by the local garden club. Experts answer the questions and leave the answers to be called for at the library. This also affords an excellent opportunity to suggest books and pamphlets which will assist the victory gardeners.

Ferndale

Ferndale is an example of a community where many classes are available in the schools and community centers. The Ferndale Library, because of limited space and staff, confines its efforts to supplying books and materials for the organizations which offer classes, and reports that the nearest approach to an adult education class has been a series of book discussions in which the emphasis was placed on current problems, followed by a round table discussion of post-war planning.

Monroe

In Monroe, the Dorsch Memorial Library has used about seventy-five per cent of its state aid grant for special material in demand by war workers, in fields where heretofore little or no material has been available. This war work collection is kept on special shelves near the charging desk and it has

become the most popular spot in the library.

The library cooperates with the local chapter of the American Association of University Women in supplying books to the Mercy Hospital, not only for the patients but also for the nurses and hospital staff.

Jackson County

The Jackson County Library, in cooperation with the county home demonstration agent, conducted in February the second series of leadership training center group meetings on books and reading. The first series had been held in October. Under this plan leaders from about thirty home extension study groups meet with the specialists in the subject under consideration, taking back to their community group meetings all information received.

It has been the aim of the county library to offer these groups a fairly long list of current books covering a variety of interests and to discuss the books listed with the group leaders, informally, so that these leaders may carry back to their group a kind of readers' advisory service. As many as possible of the books listed are taken to meetings of the leaders who are encouraged to leave requests to be filled later by mail or even—if duplication of titles allows—to take books from the display home with them to pass around among their home groups. Three meetings were held in each of the two series with an average of fifteen leaders at each meeting.

Wayne County

During the year 1942-43, the Wayne County Library has sponsored ten reading groups, nearly all of them composed entirely of women. These groups are conducted very informally by leaders chosen from the library staff. As a rule the leaders do not review books, but advise on methods of review, offer suggestions for programs, obtain the needed materials, and lead the discussion, keeping it moving and to the point. Membership varies from ten to thirty, and people of varying degrees of education and wide diversity of interests attend, brought together by a common interest in books.

Many groups began with the expectation that the members would listen passively to reviews by someone else of the best-sellers.

Usually, however, the books chosen are more weighty than the current fiction best-seller, and the members do the work. The group attempts helpful criticism, and members are always proud of a new participant, who, unaccustomed to such work, makes a genuine effort to produce a good review. Before the season ends, practically everyone has taken part.

Sometimes this reading, thinking, discussing, breaks down old prejudices. For instance one group had refused consistently to discuss the Negro question. After months of reading upon other current subjects, the members found themselves discussing this question quite naturally along with other problems brought out during the year. Now in that group, any interesting subject, controversial or otherwise, can be explored.

One of our most successful meetings was on the subject of Russia. Here the leader saw to it that each member had a book or periodical to read in preparation for the meeting. There was so much interest that the program is to be continued.

The obvious lesson from this experience is that interest is heightened if each person has made some preparation. Also obvious is the fact that not only should programs be planned well in advance, but that it is also advisable to keep them flexible enough to permit interpolations.

The Library also arranged a series of five film forums on Minorities in four of its branches: Ecorse, Plymouth, Trenton, and Wayne. The films were *One Tenth of a Nation*, a documentary movie on Negro education, and *Japanese Relocation*, an Office of War Information film. All community groups were invited and urged to appoint delegates to attend, charged with the responsibility of reporting to the group the purpose of a Film Forum and the implications of the discussions on these important problems. The attendance was surprisingly large, excellent discussion followed each presentation, and the entire effort was regarded by the communities and the library as very successful.

Detroit

During 1942-43 several series of lectures, concerts, and film forums were conducted, which taken together, afforded a broad pro-

gram of opportunities designed to help the people of Detroit to learn something of the backgrounds of the warring nations, to discover and develop wholesome recreations in place of those eliminated or curtailed by the war, and to work out some of the home problems that are the direct result of wartime dislocations.

In a series entitled *The World at War*, lectures upon various enemy and allied nations were given by members of the faculties of local universities and by occasional visiting celebrities. Displays of printed materials, including maps, were arranged for each lecture, colorful printed book lists were supplied, and pertinent pamphlets were made available in quantity for purchase.

A series of lectures upon *The Art of Eastern Asia* was intended to provide an increased understanding of the relation of China and India to the rest of the world through a review of their cultural backgrounds. Five lectures on *American Art* were planned to demonstrate the fact that America has an art of its own, and that American artists, turning their eyes from Europe, have seen strength and beauty in the American way of life.

Home life, disrupted by long hours of work and the absence of the father in service or of the mother in industry, presents a whole train of problems which were discussed in a group of six lectures on *Family Relationships* sponsored jointly by the library and the Merrill-Palmer School.

How to grow food in wartime was covered in a course of lectures on *Victory Gardening*, sponsored jointly by the library, the Ferry-Morse Seed Company and the University of Michigan Extension Division. This followed logically upon an earlier effort in which the problems of nutrition had been stressed.

A series called *The Consumer and the War* brought together representatives of labor, government officials, farmers and others who could provide accurate information upon which to base discussion and action upon the many problems confronting the consumer.

Several concerts, and a group of lecture-discussions on modern poets and their verse, were arranged and proved to be extremely popular judging by attendance.

Two series of film forums of ten meetings each were presented with an average attendance of 175 persons. A similar but shorter series was given in the spring of 1943 as a demonstration for clubs and other groups interested in planning film forums.

"Books and the War" is the title of a weekly radio broadcast which includes news and reviews of the vital books of the day, presented by the library over a local station.

The War Information Centers of the Detroit Public Library are located at the Main and Downtown Libraries and were established in 1942 to function as clearance points for the scattered information being released by governmental and civilian wartime agencies. The Centers were prepared either to give the data required or to refer questions to the proper department in the Library or to the proper outside agency. Their particular province was the factual quick answer type of question—for addresses, for information on the armed services, defense training and employment, rationing, servicemen's problems and many other phases of wartime living.

In October 1942 these desks were also designated as Newcomers Information Centers. With few exceptions the newcomer had the same questions to ask and problems to face as anyone else, so in preparing for this additional service, the files at the Centers needed only to be supplemented with information on problems peculiar to them, as housing, social and recreational facilities available in the area, medical services, etc. This project actually publicized to a particular group the service that, in a large part, was already being offered at the library.

* * *

Meeting of Library Section, Region I, M.E.A.

The Library Section of Region I of the Michigan Education Association will meet for breakfast on Friday, October 29 in the Georgian Room of the J. L. Hudson Company, at 9:45 a.m. The speaker will be Kate Seredy, author and illustrator of children's books. Marie R. Webster, Guyton School, Detroit, is chairman.



Katharyne Griffith Sleneau

KATHARYNE G. SLENEAU, librarian of the McGregor Public Library, Highland Park, since its organization in 1919, retired from active service July 1, 1943.

Miss Sleneau, a graduate of the University of Michigan and Pratt Institute School of Library Science, came to Highland Park from the Port Huron Public Library, where she had been librarian for nine years. The McGregor Library, the site for which was a gift from the Tracy McGregors, was established in March, 1919, and the first responsibility of the Library Commission was to select a librarian to organize it for public service. Miss Sleneau was the person chosen for this difficult, but very interesting, piece of work, and the library was opened to the public in October of the same year, in the old Stevens home, which had been remodeled for temporary quarters. One of the stipulations of the McGregor gift was that a new building suitable for Highland Park should be built by the city within five years and while this was not literally possible due to postwar conditions, the beautiful Mc-

Katharyne G. Sleneau Retires From Active Service at Highland Park Library

Gregor Library building was dedicated in March, 1926.

The rapid development of the library and the beauty of the new building were due in great part to Miss Sleneau's organizing ability and to her artistic sense. One of its outstanding features is the art room which has housed many excellent exhibits of varied forms of art, having been carefully planned for this purpose.

Under her able leadership, the library grew in size from nothing to a book collection of 60,000 volumes, with a staff of twenty persons, and became an active community center, where groups of all kinds found inspiration as well as a place to meet.

A member of the American Library Association, Miss Sleneau has been active in the Michigan Library Association, serving as its president in 1916-17. She had much to do with the Association's program of round tables, and with the passage of the first county library law in 1917. Her ability as a public speaker brought her many contacts outside the library field, which were of great value to her library, adding interest and strength to her professional contributions.

Miss Sleneau plans to spend her leisure time in a variety of activities, but she has been so closely identified with the McGregor Library of Highland Park that it will be a long time before her interesting and charming personality is disassociated from it.

Miss Georgia Skinner, long associated with Miss Sleneau in the McGregor Library succeeded her as librarian.

—Constance Bement

The Michigan Librarian

WALDEN WOODS SUMMER INSTITUTE

by LOIS LE BARON

THE Summer Institute of the Michigan Library Association, held at Walden Woods, July 29-August 1, was an effective example of the best type of convention, one in which the barriers between speaker and audience are at a minimum. Upon those staying for the entire Institute, the atmosphere of the place itself could not fail to work its charm. The quiet informality and the sense of removal from our sometimes too boisterous progress were in themselves conducive to thought. That it did not degenerate into idle loafing, however pleasant, is a tribute to the excellent preparation of the committee, headed by Miss Cooke, and to the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Dearing, ably abetted by Mrs. Musson, recreational director.

Thursday evening saw the opening of the program *The World We Want* with a backward look at the root of today's conflict. Professor Maurer of the University of Michigan traced the difficulties to the presence in today's culture of three different concepts of society, suitable perhaps to the times in which they emerged but now incompatible. As he saw them, they were: first, the acceptance of divine sanction of rulers, or authoritarianism, of which the chief exponents were the king and the priest; second, the acceptance of "natural law," of which the judge and scientist were the exponents; third, the period just emerging, which may be called that of social authority, in which the teachers and social engineers are the exponents. He showed how the three aspects of culture may exist in any one period, each struggling to prolong its power and thus creating conflict in both nation and individual.

As an example of one of the proposed schemes for world federation, Ely Culbert-

son's plan was used as basis for the Friday morning discussion. Led by Miss Cooke and Mrs. Yonker, both of Birmingham, the discussion clarified the outlines of the plan in general without any attempt to judge it in comparison with other plans.

The literature of world federation was the subject of the discussion on Friday afternoon led by Miss Florence Kretzschmar, head of the War Information Division of the Detroit Public Library. Miss Kretzschmar reviewed several books on the subject and Helen Cooper of Flint, Maud Grill of Jackson County, Ann Farrington of Wayne County, Carolyn Berryman of Detroit, discussed the aspects covered by pamphlets. These pamphlets are especially useful in library collections as they embody the ideas of responsible groups, include the most recent findings in print on their subjects, and are inexpensive.

Miss Joyce Jopling, Acting Head of the Schools Department of the Detroit Public Library and a native of Australia, sketched very vividly the country of her birth, the oldest continent geologically and the newest one socially. Her own experiences gave a nice touch to facts which are only too little known. She spoke of the homogeneity of the people and of their success in social and labor legislation; of the problems confronting a nation larger than the United States, inhabited only on the coastal areas by a population smaller than that of New York City; of the difficulties of transportation in a country served by nine railway systems each with a different gage; of the character of the landscape with its contrasts of greeny gray soil, intensely blue sky and dark green foliage; and of the animal life almost as homogeneous as its people. Ironically enough the

northern tip of Australia for which Japan is now fighting was once offered to Japan who refused it as of insufficient value to her.

Dr. Hans Leonhardt of Michigan State College, formerly a lawyer in Danzig, spoke movingly of his efforts to maintain the protection of civilized law in the face of Nazi methods. He supported his thesis that Danzig should have been the testing ground for the League of Nations in the early days of Nazism, arguing that the international character of Danzig made it a focal point for all the influences of the moment. He maintains that Nazism could have been defeated then and there had England and France asserted themselves through the League. To show how easily one becomes involved in anti-Nazi activity, Dr. Leonhardt spoke of his own personal experiences in Danzig. He pointed out that the anti-Nazis cannot possibly know their own strength because of the effectiveness of Nazi suppression. Encouraged by his audience he went on to give a first hand account of his escape from Germany and some of his efforts at readjustment in this country.

The outlook for Michigan libraries as seen by Miss Ruth Rutzen, chief of the Circulation Department of the Detroit Public Library and chairman of the Planning Committee, M.L.A., was discussed largely in the light of standards for public library service set up in the new A.L.A. report, *Post-war Standards for Public Libraries*. The tenor of the discussion was that, while we have been concerned hitherto with the extension of library work throughout the state, we must now examine the quality of our work in an attempt to make the library a really effective instrument.

From the discussion of Present Problems in Work with Children led by Mrs. Mary Kenan of the Muskegon County Library on Saturday afternoon came several concrete suggestions. In order to ease the problems of small libraries without a trained juvenile assistant, it was suggested that there be an itinerant state children's librarian, who would act as a consultant, and that a nucleus of librarians be formed who would be available for story telling, book selection ad-

vice, and book talks throughout the state. The State Library is printing a list of children's books recommended as standard for small libraries which is expected to be very useful. The discussion also covered methods of publicizing children's work and the merits of story telling.

Saturday night, following a picnic supper and story telling by Miss Frances Burnside, the Institute moved to Hartland for a visit to the library, the craft shop and the music hall, where Mrs. F. G. Garrison of Birmingham spoke on the A.B.C. countries of South America. She described the highlights of her life there during the years when her husband was engineering the laying of a telephone cable over the Andes, recalling the beauty of both country and town and many ensuing incidents that endeared the people to her.

Following Dr. Leonhardt in logical sequence came Mrs. Ruth Cranston, writer and worker for the Christian Science Monitor and the League of Nations. Her experience during ten years of work with the League, her familiarity with the life of other countries and her ardent conviction of the value of the League made her speech the fitting conclusion to the Institute. During her two scheduled speeches and the unscheduled time she so generously contributed, she sketched briefly the working plan of the League and its recognized success in such fields as drugs, traffic in women, and labor laws. She spoke at length on the necessity for using for the benefit of the whole world the skill and integrity of such men as Sir

(Continued on page 26)

The Editors suggest that the news columns of *The Michigan Librarian* will be much more interesting if each library will select a staff representative who will be responsible for sending in personal and professional news items.

The Editorial Staff has no news gathering facilities except those of the membership of the Association.

WALDEN WOODS—*In Retrospect*

by ANN YONKER

THERE are moments in our lives which are so rich and so full of meaning that we live them over and over again. That is what I am doing with the memories I brought back with me from the M.L.A. Institute at Walden Woods.

I had been somewhat prepared for the quietude and simplicity of Walden Woods, but I was not prepared for the vigorous spiritual and moral atmosphere I found there. Instead of attending one of those dry-as-dust conventions where matters of academic interest to technicians only are discussed interminably, I found myself surrounded by people who were saying and thinking such stimulating things that I didn't get caught up with my sleep for three days after I got back home!

We arrived about three o'clock in the afternoon, and at 3:05 I felt I "belonged." How many times in one's life does THAT happen?

How can I tell of my feelings when the simple grace was sung before the evening meal? I was ashamed and glad both at the same time. Ashamed that I had forgotten this simple service, and glad that there were those who had not.

How can I give you my impression of Professor Maurer's talk that first night of the Institute? By telling you that while he talked and until the wee sma' hours my mind ranged back, back, back, into the history of our culture and came to rest at last with certain truths stamped indelibly upon it?

The moments spent with Dr. Leonhardt. Can anyone who was there ever forget the beauty of the sun reddening the west, the

beech leaves rippling ever so slightly, and the little wren's goodnight song? And Dr. Leonhardt leaning against the tall, white pillar telling, almost bemusedly, of the horror which crept over his country and his life. It was an almost unbearable story heard in a setting of such peace and beauty.

Then there was the trip to Hartland village on Saturday night and the thrill which came from seeing at first hand what that great-hearted citizen, Mr. J. Robert Crouse, is doing for his community. It seemed so right that Mrs. Garrison should speak of far away lands that night for we seemed to be living in an atmosphere of world-wide neighborliness.

And Mrs. Cranston's talk to us on Sunday. Can we ever forget her passionate intensity as she said, "If we have another war in fifteen years it will be you and you and YOU who will make it possible"?

Yes, there were moments of high exaltation—memories of which grow more vivid as time goes on.

But what of the people who made all this possible? The people who planned the Institute, and those who attended?

I have said this so many times since I came away from Walden Woods: If I felt that our statesmen, our politicians, our teachers, and all those who would be our leaders in these days of chaos, were as alive to the significance of what is happening to us, as thoughtful in their preparation for what is to come, as are the librarians of the state of Michigan—in the words of Mrs. Cranston, "I could go to bed and sleep on both ears!"



New
Library
Building
Erected
at
Homer

Homer Public Library

The old leaning building which housed the Ladies Library Association and later the Public Library in Homer has been replaced by a native stone structure, dedicated December 16, 1942.

Mr. C. J. Waterman, President of the Village Council, Rev. Leroy C. Cabbage, then President of the Library Board, and Mrs. Blanche Sherrard, Librarian, deserve great credit for their careful planning for present as well as for the future needs of the residents of Homer and vicinity.

As one enters this fluorescent-lighted, small, modern building, the soft brown maple tables, chairs, desk and catalog case make a pleasing picture against the standard wall shelving. A very popular sloping top table and bench for small children is placed in the bay window near the special picture book shelving which is well stocked with a fine collection of children's picture books.

Adjoining is a nonfiction and conference room, separated by French doors and equipped with a loveseat, windsor arm chairs, and a gateleg table in the same soft brown maple. A well-equipped workroom and

lavatory are just at the left of the entrance.

Attractive drapes at the windows and appropriate pottery on the whatnot shelves were provided from a fund raised by the Homer Community Players.

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation not only furnished a well selected collection of both adult and juvenile books but the funds for the purchase of the automatic oil burning furnace, plumbing, lighting fixtures and furniture.

—Mildred C. Walker



The Michigan Librarian

E. D. Stair Gives Library Building to Morenci



E. D. Stair Library, Morenci

The Morenci Public Library was most fortunate in having as a friend, Mr. E. D. Stair of Detroit. Since its establishment in 1930, the Public Library had its home in a part of the City Hall. Last summer, Mr. Stair, a former Morenci resident, gave a fine building to the city to be used for a library. The Council, most grateful for this gift, spent \$1400 to remodel this building and purchase new furniture. It has been most attractively decorated with ivory enameled shelving against soft green walls, which blend nicely

with the reddish brown, standard maple furniture. Venetian blinds at each window and linoleum floor covering of harmonizing shades create a most homelike atmosphere. Altogether, it is one of the most attractive buildings in Morenci, and the pride of every citizen.

In addition to this gift, Mr. Stair has given a part of his own personal library to Morenci, and \$1000 to be used for the purchase of new books.

The library not only serves Morenci residents, but many from the surrounding rural district. It is open Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoons and evenings. Later, as the needs arise, the hours may be extended.

The Library Association, of which Dr. J. B. Munro is president, is the governing body, and has shown a fine spirit of cooperation.

In appreciation of Mr. Stair's gifts, and because he is Morenci's finest friend, we were proud to name our library, Stair Public Library.

—Phyllis Gillen, Librarian



October, 1943

BRITISH BOOK WEEK

October 20-24, 1943

The A.L.A. International Relations Board will sponsor a British Book Week to be observed in public, school and college libraries from October 24-30, 1943. The October issue of the *A. L. A. Bulletin* will carry full details, articles on British books, suggestions for library programs and a directory of sources of program materials. A poster will be available from A.L.A., priced at 40c for single copies, 75c for 10 copies.

If British Book Week turns out to be successful as a library activity, it is hoped that libraries will use it as a pattern for similar book weeks devoted to other nations. Great Britain was chosen by the A.L.A. International Relations Board for first attention because of the program now under way in British libraries to interpret the United States to the people of Britain. The Library Association (British) is pro-rating among public libraries \$100,000 for the purchase of books about the U. S. The money has been secured from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, and local libraries are encouraging use of the collections by programs and displays.

The fact that Americans and Britons have many close ties racially, culturally and historically has created between the two countries a certain amount of sympathy and also a certain degree of antagonism. British foreign policy has come in for its share of criticism and so has the British temperament. Preconceived ideas have grown up over such a period of time, on both sides of the water, that they have almost become subconscious national opinions. It is the task of educational agencies to develop tolerance and understanding now, in preparation for the time when it will be even more needed.

While every library will have many books by and about the British, many will want to check their collections by a booklist. Several are available. The Council on Books in Wartime, 400 Madison Avenue, New York City is preparing an adult buying list; a shorter bibliography on Britain is included in the United Nations supplement to the *Booklist*

for June 1, 1943. During June, the U. S. Office of Education published a brochure on the celebration of United Nations Book Week.

General sources of program materials are the British Information Services (films, posters, pamphlets) 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City; The United Nations Information Office (posters and pamphlets) 610 Fifth Ave., New York City; and "Books Across the Sea" Circle in America (Booklists, lecturers, pamphlets, etc.), Room 1526, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, attention Mrs. Beatrice Warde.

★ ★ ★

New A.L.A. Office in Washington

The International Relations Office of the American Library Association opened in Washington, D. C. early in August, according to Carl H. Milam, executive secretary of the Association. The office, situated in the Library of Congress Annex, is under the supervision of the Association's International Relations Board and is directed by Harry Miller Lydenberg, former director of the New York Public Library.

Mr. Lydenberg plans to coordinate and administer the rapidly expanding program of cultural relations which the A.L.A. is developing, partly in cooperation with the State Department and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and partly with the financial aid of foundations.

Mr. Lydenberg has spent the last two years in Mexico City as organizer and director of the Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin. This was the first of the American public libraries to be opened with United States funds in Latin American countries. Others have now been established in Managua and Montevideo. On Mr. Lydenberg's resignation, Rudolph Gjelsness, who is on leave from his position as Chairman of the Department of Library Science at the University of Michigan, became acting-librarian of the Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin.

EACH IN HIS WAY

PERHAPS we cannot be reminded too often of the contributions to gracious and rich and adventurous living that have been made by people not so different from ourselves—except in circumstance. We suggest a few books liked by boys and girls, some of the books fairly recent, many of them older, all of them having in common the quality of adding to the sum total of acquaintance with our fellow men. And with greater knowledge may come better understanding. It is our privilege to see that more and more boys and girls have opportunity to know these tales and these backgrounds, so here is one more beginning. If some of the suggestions are good it may be well to go further. One children's librarian has said she thinks children are tired of books about the past. Do you? Or do you think that both the past and present view are needed for a full picture? And do you agree that much of the responsibility is with us? In her younger days Mary Antin wrote these ringing words, "Mine is the whole majestic past, and mine is the shining future."

The Stream of History

Lost Worlds; Adventures in Archaeology, by A. T. White, 316p. 1941. Random House. \$2.50.

Reveals unbelievable splendors of the long ago and is an eminently readable account.

Man Is a Weaver, by E. B. Baity. 334p. 1942. Viking. \$2.50.

The author shows how closely the art of weaving has been related to historical development. Her book is profusely illustrated with drawings and photographs.

The Moral Basis of Democracy, by Eleanor Roosevelt. 82p. 1940. Howell, Soskin. \$1.50.

A small book that is meant to and does stimulate the thinking of young people.

Our India, by M. R. Masani. 166p. 1942. Oxford. \$1.75.

Addressed to the young people of his own country, the author has produced for anyone a graphic analysis of present-day India.

The Pageant of Chinese History, by Elizabeth Seeger. 386p. 1934. Longmans. \$3.

From the mythical beginnings this account brings the reader to the republic which was founded in 1912.

The Picture-Book History of the Jews, by Howard and Bette Fast. 58p. 1942. Hebrew Publishing Co. \$1.25.

Begins with Abraham and ends with the Palestine of today. The maps and pictures are clear, often amusing.

Spice Ho! A Story of Discovery, by A. D. Hewes. 197p. 1941. Knopf. \$1.75.

A book which eliminates any reason for world discovery other than Europe's interest in the spice trade.

The Story of English Life, by Amabel Williams-Ellis and F. J. Fisher. 401p. 1936. Coward-McCann. \$3.75.

A social history of England.

The Story of Mankind, by H. W. Van Loon. 500p. Revised, 1937. Liveright. \$1.98.

An outline of universal history, with illustrations by the author which picture ideas rather than events.

Legendary Heroes

The Adventures of Odysseus and the Tale of Troy, by Padraic Colum. 254p. 1918. Macmillan. \$2.

Absorbing rendition of the story with illustrations by Willy Pogany.

The Boy's King Arthur, ed. by Sydney Lanier from Sir Thomas Malory's *History of King Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table*. Illus. by N. C. Wyeth. 321p. 1917. Scribner (Scribner's Illustrated Classics). \$1.50.

All the greater tales are here in attractive form.

Heroes of the Kalevala, by Babette Deutsch. 238p. 1940. Messner. \$2.50.

There is real flavor in this vigorous telling of the Finnish epic.

The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood of Great Renown in Nottinghamshire, by Howard Pyle. xx, 296p. 1933. (Brandywine edition) Scribner. \$3.

The best sources have been used and the author-illustrator has enhanced them by his own rich imagination.

The Song of Roland, translated by Merriam Sherwood. 169p. 1938. Longmans. \$2.

A rendering into prose from the best known poetic version of the romantic tales.

The Story of Siegfried, by James Baldwin. 279p. 1931. Scribner (Scribner's Illustrated Classics). \$2.50.

A Few Homelands

French Canada, by Hazel Boswell. 82p. 1938. Viking. \$2.

Gayly colored pictures resembling their native hooked rugs illustrate these fanciful and factual stories of Quebec.

George Washington's World, by Genevieve Foster. 348p. 1941. Scribner. \$2.75.

An original, unified picture of the world as it was known in the time of Washington.

Happy Times in Norway, by Sigrid Undset. 225p. 1942. Knopf. \$2.

A distinguished author has written about her own family's home life not so long ago.

Neighbors to the South, by Delia Goetz. 302p. 1941. Harcourt. \$2.50.

Presents brief information about twelve important countries south of the United States.

Once in France, by Margaret Clement. 246p. 1927. Doubleday. \$2.

Stories from French legend and history, written in English by a French woman.

Men of Destiny

Abe Lincoln Grows Up, by Carl Sandburg. 222p. 1928. Harcourt. \$2.

The period of Lincoln's adolescence is covered in these chapters from the author's *Abraham Lincoln, the Prairie Years*.

Beethoven, Master Musician, by Madeleine Goss. 290p. 1931. Doubleday. \$2.50.

Describes the court life in Vienna, the great musician's compositions, concerts, friendships, and his love of nature.

Columbus Sails, by C. W. Hodges. 217p. 1939. Coward-McCann. \$2.75.

The author illustrates his own lively account of the adventure, suspense, and intrigue of which the undaunted Columbus is the center.

Daniel Boone, written and illustrated by James Daugherty. 94p. 1939. Viking. \$2.50.

In his original lithographs and in dramatic text Mr. Daugherty has caught the spirit of the pioneer. Juarez, Hero of Mexico, by N. B. Baker. 316p. 1942. Vanguard. \$2.50.

Marbacka, translated from the Swedish of Selma Lagerlöf. 288p. 1924. Doubleday. \$2.50.

These recollections from the author's childhood are continued in two other books, *Memories of My Childhood* and *Diary*, also published by Doubleday. Michelangelo, by Leo Lerman. 438p. 1942. Knopf. \$3.

The life of a great artist, with a rich background of the Renaissance and its accomplishments.

The Miracle Man, by Eleanor Dooley. 160p. 1939. Appleton-Century. \$1.50.

The events of Pasteur's life as presented for young people.

No Other White Men, by Julia Davis. 242p. 1937. Dutton. \$2.

Achievements of the Lewis and Clarke expedition are dramatically described.

Paderewski, Pianist and Patriot, by Antoni Gronowicz. 216p. 1943. Nelson. \$2.50.

An appealing and timely book by a fellow countryman, written originally in Polish.

Simón Bolívar, by Elizabeth Waugh. 326p. 1941. Macmillan. \$2.50.

The title page calls this "A story of courage," and so it is, wherein the South American patriot stands out as a real person.

Stormy Victory; the story of Tchaikovsky. 248p. 1942. Messner. \$2.50.

A life of the composer for musically disposed young people, being a story of difficulties surmounted. There is a wealth of information about the heritage of Russian music.

Thomas Jefferson, by Gene Lisitzky. 358p. 1933. Viking. \$2.50.

An adventurer in life has been created.

Three Sisters, by Cornelia Spencer. 279p. 1939. Day. \$2.

This is a fictional story of the famous Soong family of China, but it is based on fact and reflects the spirit of the country.

Vagabond in Velvet, by Covelle Newcomb. 262p. 1942. Longmans. \$2.50.

A stirring and readable account of the life of Miguel de Cervantes, author of *Don Quixote*.

Young Walter Scott, by E. J. Gray. 239p. 1935. Viking. \$2.

This is more than a chronicle of a famous author's youth; it is the very spirit of a boy, a real Walter Scott who lives again for us in the days of his boyhood.

* Some Stories That Matter

Afke's Ten, by Ninke Van Hichtum, (pseud.). 255p. 1936. Lippincott. \$2.

Translated from the Dutch, this tale gives a picture of the life of a large, contented family in Holland.

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, by Lewis Carroll (pseud.). 192p. Macmillan. \$1.75.

A well-known story for children which, although written in the 60's, retains its following. The original illustrations by John Tenniel are still the most satisfying.

All-American, by J. R. Tunis. 245p. 1942. Harcourt. \$2.

About sports in a modern high school, and about adjustments that are made in some actual problems of democracy.

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, by Mark Twain (pseud.). 319p. Harper. \$2.25.

This, and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (Harper, \$2.25) are still the most famous stories of boy life in America.

Boy of the South Seas, by Eunice Tietjens. 193p. 1931. Coward-McCann. \$2.50.

A moving story based on fact.

The Boy Who Could Do Anything and Other Mexican Folk Tales, by Anita Brenner. 134p. 1942. Scott. \$2.50.

The author was born in Mexico and spent her childhood there: These retold legends are characteristic of the country.

Children of the Dark People, by F. D. Davison. 209p. 1937. Coward-McCann. \$2.

An Australian folk tale.

The Cottage at Bantry Bay, by Hilda van Stockum. 252p. 1938. Viking. \$2.

An Irish story enriched by songs and tales of the old days. The author herself is half Irish and has caught the tender quality of Irish home life.

Downright Dencey, by C. D. Snedeker. 314p. 1927. Doubleday. \$2.

An impulsive Quaker girl goes her forthright way on Nantucket Island in the young days of our republic.

East of the Sun and West of the Moon, by Ingri and E. P. d'Aulaire. 188p. 1938. Viking. \$3.50.

A most satisfying rendering from the Dasent translation of twenty-one Norwegian folk tales. The d'Aulaires' illustrations are just right.

Emil and the Detectives, by Erich Kästner. 224p. 1929. Doubleday. \$2.

The locale of this good story is Berlin, before Berlin became anathema to so much of the rest of the world.

The Family from One End Street, by Eve Garnett. 212p. 1938. Vanguard. \$2.

About a large English family that was poor but had boundless good nature.

The Good Master, by Kate Seredy. 210p. 1935. Viking. \$2.

Now full of gayety and now of seriousness are these pictures of life on an Hungarian farm. The author illustrates her own books.

Heidi, by Johanna Spyri. 356p. 1923. Houghton (Riverside Bookshelf). \$2.

A good book when one is just beginning to be interested in stories of other places. This is about a little girl, her family, her pets, her friends, in fact her whole life, in the Swiss Alps.

Hill of Little Miracles, by Valenti Angelo. 200p. Viking. \$2.

The people in this story live on Telegraph Hill in San Francisco. They are good people and happy. *Nino* (Viking, 1938, \$2), by Angelo, is based on his childhood memories of Tuscany where he was born. The author is also an illustrator.

Jacques at the Window, by Sybil Emerson. 149p. 1936. Crowell. \$1.50.

The author has drawn her own sketches to illustrate these adventures of a little French boy and an American girl in Paris.

The Jungle Book, by Rudyard Kipling. 303p. 1932, this edition. Doubleday. \$2.50.

This book, illustrated by Kurt Wiese, and the *Second Jungle Book*, have stories of jungle life in India, as well as a few others.

Little Women, by L. M. Alcott. 397p. 1929, this edition. Little. (Beacon Hill Bookshelf). \$2.

Most books for girls are still compared with this one, and although it was written in the 60's no other story has enjoyed its undiminished popularity.

Pepperfoot of Thursday Market, by Robert Davis. 187p. Holiday House. \$2.

About a pet donkey and three Berber boys of today in northwestern Africa.

Saranga the Pygmy, by Artilio Gatti. 226p. 1939. Scribner. \$2.

The events occur in the equatorial jungle of Africa and have to do with the adventures of a delightful pygmy boy of ten years.

The Long Winter, by L. I. Wilder. 325p. 1940. Harper. \$2.

One of the several books about the author's pioneer childhood. In this story Mrs. Wilder is approaching young womanhood, greater responsibility and eventual romance.

Shuttered Windows, by F. C. Means. 205p. 1938. Houghton. \$2.

For any reader is this story of a northern colored girl who goes to visit in the South and learns much from her wise great-grandmother.

Struggle Is Our Brother, by Gregor Felsen. 220p. 1943. Dutton. \$2.

A vivid picture of the war-torn Russia of today with considerable of the hardihood of the Russian people.

Tales from Grimm, freely translated and illustrated by Wanda Gág. 237p. 1936. Coward-McCann. \$2.

The format is of the present; the versions are those which the translator has remembered from her own childhood.

Tales from Silver Lands, by C. J. Finger. 225p. 1924. Doubleday. \$2.50.

Legendary stories from South America.

Toño Antonio, by Ruth Sawyer. 132p. 1934. Viking. \$1.75.

What befell a young Spanish boy at the Christmas season.

The Trumpeter of Krakow, by E. P. Kelly. 218p. 1928. Macmillan. \$2.50.

A distinguished story of fifteenth century Poland.

Waterless Mountain, by L. A. Armer. 212p. 1931. Longmans. \$2.50.

A different sort of narrative of Navaho Indian life. There are especially fine illustrations by the author and her husband.

We Didn't Mean to Go to Sea, by Arthur Ransome. 355p. 1938. Macmillan. \$2.

This is about a yacht which drifts out to sea and, more than that, there is a picture of English life on the Downs. Others of the author's stories have the same characters.

Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze, by E. F. Lewis. 265p. 1932. Winston. \$2.50.

About China today, at least before the ravages of the present war.

Professional Literature - Notes and Reviews

According to many in the field, American librarianship has long been handicapped because too few really good people select the library profession as a career. Beatrice Sawyer Russell's *Public Libraries in the Life of the Nation* (Chicago, American Library Association, 1943. 105p. \$1.50) is an answer to the long-felt need for a simple statement on American librarianship that can be used to attract promising young men and women into the ranks of the profession.

Addressed to the college student and to the high school senior, this book pictures the challenge of library service in a way that will interest young people who have ambition for public service—the kind of intelligent public service the library world needs today.

The material is presented in two sections. The first describes outstanding examples of public library service today; the second indicates the kind of work that prospective librarians may expect to do in serving or directing various types of libraries.

The author was for many years editor of the *A.L.A. Bulletin*, and has been an intimate participant in American library activities. Her book conveys her enthusiasm for libraries and her faith in them as a basic necessity for functioning democracy.

"Anticipation of the post-war period offers an appropriate opportunity to consider the improvement and reshaping of our public libraries." So states the introduction to *Post-War Standards for Public Libraries* (Chicago, American Library Association, 1943. 92p. \$1.50).

The publication was prepared by the A.L.A.'s Committee on Post-War Planning at the request of the National Resources Planning Board, which recognized that libraries are among those agencies for the enlightenment of the people which must prepare now for enlarged responsibilities in a postwar world. If the new world is to be for and made by the people, then the public library—as an educational instrument of the common man—must examine itself to see how well equipped it will be to face its postwar obligation.

Post-War Standards is not a theoretical treatise to be put on the shelf and forgotten. It is a down-to-earth statement of library standards for today. Because it goes into detail even as to the technical processes departments, it can be

used by department heads in making self-surveys of their functions and by administrators in evaluating the services they render. Chapters are devoted to public library objectives, standards of service, size and area, standards of finance, of buildings, of book collection, and standards of personnel and of technical processes.

The book is a basic tool for local, state, and national library planning. Local libraries will use it in their publicity efforts by placing it in the hands of trustees, friends of libraries, service clubs, organizations such as the League of Women Voters, and local officials.

The A.L.A. *Glossary of Library Terms* (Chicago, American Library Association, 1943. 159 p. \$3.50) became a reality on September 1, and hundreds of cooperating librarians saw the consummation of seventeen years of effort.

The preparation of the Glossary has been an outstanding example of a cooperative enterprise. The Bibliographical Society of America, the Catalog Code Revision Committee, and similar bodies contributed definitions in the field of archives, bibliography, printing and publishing, paper, binding, illustrating, prints, music and map cataloging, microphotography, work with the blind, and other special fields of interests—encompassing the whole realm of books and the history of book-making.

Librarians who have found the lack of uniformity in terms a handicap in many library activities have been waiting a long time for this A.L.A. consolidated list. Today the "librarian's glossary" is a reality.

John Cotton Dana (Chicago, American Library Association, 1943. 103p. \$2.75) is a new biography in the *American Library Pioneers* series, and has just been published by the American Library Association in the same format as the earlier *Pioneers* volume on William Howard Brett.

The present biography describes the colorful career of a man whose interests and whose influence reached far beyond the world of librarians. His philosophy of books and learning in their relation to human society is a living heritage of special importance today when librarianship is seeking once again to evaluate its role in a complex world.

Library Publicity Literature, an annotated list of books, pamphlets and magazine articles on publicity for libraries has been re-issued in a revised edition by the American Library Association. Kenneth R. Shaffer of the Indiana State Library compiled the original list in 1941 and the Public Relations Division of the A.L.A. is responsible for its revision to 1943. The bibliography may be obtained free from the Public Relations Division, American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A new edition of Margaret Mann's *Introduction to Cataloging and the Classification of Books* will be ready for use this fall. (2d ed. Chicago, American Library Association, 1943, 276 p. \$3.25.)

Revision of the text began with a careful analysis of hundreds of recommendations and suggestions solicited from regular users of the first edition—catalogers and teachers who were familiar with the many developments that had taken place during the ten years since original publication. When the rewriting began, three principal objectives were formulated as the policy for revision: first, the new edition must be up to date in every detail—theories, practices, and references; second, its sentence structure and style must make for greater readability and unquestioned clearness; third, its arrangement must be more logical, to make the material more readily understandable to the beginner. As a result of this policy, very few sentences of the first edition remain unchanged in the second.

Unchanged in the second edition is the general approach to the subject of cataloging and classification. Miss Mann's book is not a manual of practice; instead it is an orientation to the subject, which acquaints the reader with the general principles of what the catalog is, where it leads, and what service it can give. The emphasis is on books and readers and how the catalog brings them together.

A.L.A. Officers

The American Library Association inaugurated officers for 1943-44 in Chicago, July 7. Althea Warren, librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, became president, succeeding Keyes D. Metcalf, director of Harvard University Libraries. Carl Vitz, librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, became first vice-president and president-elect. Other officers for 1943-44 are Margery Doud, St. Louis Public Library, second vice-president; Rudolph Gjelsness, Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin, Mexico City, treasurer. New executive

board members are John R. Russell of the University of Rochester; Elizabeth Scripture, supervisor of public school libraries in Denver, Colo.; Eleanor Stephens, state librarian of Oregon.

The new officers were inducted at a dinner given in their honor at the Drake Hotel in Chicago.

In her presidential address, Miss Warren commented on radical changes in library use since the outbreak of war, pointing out that "the reading which is being done is of two extremes—thistledown entertainment for the weary and befuddled, and research of the most definite and exacting type for government agencies, manufacturers, journalists, radio commentators, inventors, or servicemen studying for promotion. Children in grade schools are diverted from reading programs to salvage drives and other patriotic undertakings. Thousands of children are employed in out-of-school hours. Workers in industry are too weary when off the job to come for books. Older people are doing civilian defense work. The energies of librarians have been sharply diverted to war research and war information services."

Considering the future, Miss Warren outlined five fields for library development and accomplishment after the war: emphasis on educational opportunity through libraries for the 45,000,000 people in the U. S. still without library service; research work for industry and science to advance social well-being; development and preservation of culture; propagation of the ideas behind democracy; help through books for the millions who will inevitably need to find spiritual regeneration after the war.

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Newbery and

Caldecott Awards

The outstanding American awards for children's literature were announced on June 14 at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York, when Elizabeth Janet Gray received the Newbery Medal for *Adam of the Road*; and Virginia Lee Burton received the Caldecott Medal for *The Little House*.

The Caldecott Medal and the Newbery Medal are both donated annually by Frederic G. Melcher, publisher of *Publishers' Weekly*. Randolph Caldecott, for whom the Caldecott Medal is named, was a famous English illustrator of children's books. John Newbery was an eighteenth century publisher who first conceived the idea of books especially written and printed for children.

(Continued from Page 5)

chine. These records can also be played on manually operated machines. The third type, the slide automatic, is rarely called for and for that reason should not be purchased unless it is the only recording available.

Another problem in starting a collection is the storage of records. Records must not be left lying flat or they will warp. If the record is warped, it may break, or the record changer will not work. For that reason it is essential that some sort of case be provided so that records may be kept in an upright position.

A case such as those used in a music store is easy to make. By inside measurement the shelves should be 14 inches high. By making grooves about 4 inches apart on the top and bottom, plywood partitions may be inserted which will divide the shelf into compartments about 4 inches wide. The depth of the shelf depends upon whether or not the case is to be locked. For a locked case it must be at least 15 inches deep. Because of the great weight of records it is probably better to make the sections about 26 to 28 inches wide. A case such as this, made up of two sections of eight shelves, will shelve in the neighborhood of 800 records.

A record collection attracts patrons who never before came to the library. It is a service that pays dividends in good will in any community. The newspapers will be glad to write a feature story about it. And the people who do not come to the library to borrow books will be pleased to know the library is willing to help in other ways. It means extra work for the library staff, but it is worth it.

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HAVE YOU SEEN?

Passing the Book: an article in the September 1943 issue of *Mademoiselle*? It's a good description of what a librarian is, and does, these days.

Hints for Organizers and Leaders of Discussion Groups. This is a pamphlet prepared by F. G. Stevenson and issued by the Extension Division of the University of Michigan, 107 Haven Hall, Ann Arbor.

(Continued from Page 16)

Arthur Salter and Edward Phelan. The best men, she thinks, must be used regardless of their nationality, if we are to make a success of international cooperation after the war. Three great principles, the unity of life, the interdependence of mankind, and respect for the individual, are common to all faiths she pointed out. How we are going to find a dynamic that will move people as much as fear, once the war is won, is, she thinks, one of the big problems confronting the world. Stressing the theme of moral responsibility, Mrs. Cranston emphasized the connection between the actions of the individual and the ultimate result—whether war or peace. You can have the world you want any time you are ready to pay for it, she concluded.

Miss Stratton, President of M.L.A., drew the Institute to a close with a reference to some of the more immediate library problems of Michigan.

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Michigan's Plan For the Future

As a part of its report to the State Planning Commission the State Board for Libraries has prepared a regional plan for library service, based on assessed valuation in individual counties. Though such a plan has been frequently mentioned since passage of the regional library law this is the first blueprint of such a plan.

The Planning Committee of the Michigan Library Association is preparing a supplementary study showing application of future requirements of the state aid law and the relationship of this plan to such requirements as well as to the standards proposed in *Postwar Standards for Public Libraries*.

Both the State Board's plan for regional development and this study will appear in the Michigan Librarian for December.

Contributors to This Issue

Ann Yonker is Mrs. Ralph L. Yonker, of Bloomfield Hills. She has been active in civic affairs, organized the Neighborhood War Clubs and is president of the Birmingham League of Women Voters.

Katherine G. Harris holds an A.B. degree from Vassar college and an A.M. in L.S. from the University of Michigan. She has held positions in several libraries in Michigan and is now a member of the Reference Staff of the Detroit Public Library where she is in charge of the Library's Film Service.

Lois Le Baron attended Wayne University in Detroit and received an A.B. in L.S. degree from the University of Michigan. She is librarian of the Sherwood Forest Branch of the Detroit Public Library and acting Head of the Public Relations Division of that Library during the absence of Everett Peterson in military service.

Florence Severs holds an A.B. degree from the University of Washington and a certificate from the Library School of the New York Public Library. She served for eight years as a branch librarian in the Seattle Public Library. In 1928, under the Wayne County Library, she organized the library service in Grosse Pointe, and since 1932 has been the Director of the Grosse Pointe Libraries.

Miss Severs is a member of the staff of the MICHIGAN LIBRARIAN.

News of Interest

Book Week will be celebrated in 1943 during the week of November 14-20.

Book Week Headquarters began distribution in September of the *Manual of Suggestions*. This contains suggestions for a large variety of activities. If you have not received a copy, write to Book Week headquarters, c/o R. R. Bowker, 62 W. 45th St., New York 19.

Joseph W. Planck of Lansing was appointed by Gov. Harry Kelly to succeed John J. Axe on the State Board for Libraries. Mr. Planck is a past president of the Ingham County Bar and has practised law in Lansing since 1921.

Paul A. T. Noon has accepted the ap-

pointment as librarian of the Lansing Public Library. Mr. Noon will be warmly welcomed by the librarians of Michigan.

Helen M. Warner is the new head of the Public School Library of Battle Creek.

Ours To Keep is the title of the supplement to the *Booklist*, July 15, 1943. It is a list of books for children on the culture of man, and is the work of a committee of children's librarians of the New York Public Library.

One Nation Out Of Many is a list of books on minority cultures prepared for use in New York City but equally useful to any American desirous of learning something of the rich cultures of the newer Americans. It appears in *Branch Library Book News* (New York Public Library) October, 1943.

Gift Suggestions For Servicemen and Women is a recent publication of the Detroit Public Library.

The Library Program Division of the Office of War Information has begun publication of the *Library War Guide* as part of its program to inform libraries of governmental plans and action on the information front.

Friends of Dr. and Mrs. William Warner Bishop will be grieved to learn of the sudden death of Mrs. Bishop on September 16 at Parry Sound, Ontario, Canada. Funeral services were held in Ann Arbor on Sunday afternoon, September 19. Interment was at Forest Hills Cemetery.

In the death of Mrs. Lee A White of Birmingham, the Birmingham Library loses a good friend and staunch supporter.

Miss Nettie Rutherford retired from active service in the Detroit Public Library in August, 1943.

Julia Garst, for twenty-one years a school librarian in Hamtramck, is on leave of absence until July 1, 1944. She is acting as head cataloger for the Boeing Airplane Company, in Wichita, Kansas. Her address is 246 N. Martinson Avenue, Wichita.

M.L.A. Officers, 1943-44

The officers of the Michigan Library Association for 1943-44 are: *President*, Cecil P. McHale, Ann Arbor; *1st Vice-president and president-elect*, Ernest I. Miller, Detroit; *2nd Vice-president*, Lydia Koebbe, Stambaugh; *Secretary*, Hazel de Meyer, Lansing; *Treasurer*, Madeleine B. Dunn, Detroit; *Members-at-large*, Hobart Coffey, Ann Arbor; Gladys Nichols, St. Joseph; A.L.A. Councillor, Ann Wheeler.

Food Fights For Freedom

Scheduled for November, the *Food Fights For Freedom* campaign will deal with the economic, social, political, and military significance of food as distinguished from nutrition and from food conservation. It will deal with seven basic facts about food in wartime:

1. The amount of food we produce.
2. The amount used for war purposes.
3. The effect of increased purchasing power on the food supply.
4. Allocation of the food supply.
5. Relation of rationing and price control to the food supply.
6. Amount of American food wasted.
7. The necessity of wartime adjustments.

The Office of War Information is making an effort to secure the cooperation of all information media—radio, press, libraries, bookstores, etc., in an effort to present the facts adequately. The opportunity for libraries is obvious.

A limited number of reprints of M. L. Wilson's *The Role of Libraries in War Food Education* (A.L.A. Bulletin, July, 1943) are available from the Association, 520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Two posters, *Food Fights For Freedom* and *Food Comes First* may be had by writing the Library Program Division, O.W.I., Room 3063, Social Security Building, Washington. Many free documentary films are also available, among them *The World of Plenty* (British Information Services, Film Division, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York), *Food, a Weapon of Conquest* (National Film Board of Canada, 84 E. Randolph St., Chicago); and the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture ten-minute shorts, available through the film depositories at the

University of Michigan, Michigan State College, and the W. D. Engleman Co., 701 W. Warren ave., Detroit.

O.W.I. Calendar

The O.W.I. calls attention to the following current information campaigns in which libraries can take an active part. The asterisk denotes those which will receive special emphasis.

Nov. 1-30—

- * Food Fights For Freedom
- National War Fund
- Seven-Point Conservation Program
- Book Week

Dec. 1-31—

- Food Conservation
- Farm Production Goals
- Don't Travel
- Fight Waste
- * Security of War Information

Jan. 1-31—

- * Unconquerables (Occupied Countries)
- Nurse Cadets
- Conservation
- Security of War Information.

Trustees' Opportunities

Initiative is one of our nation's democratic traditions. Public libraries in America are largely the product of local initiative. When a trustee accepts the civic responsibility of library service, his initiative is challenged. He should ask himself:

What can I do to improve the library in my community?

What can I do to solve the present problems of finance and housing?

What can I do to promote friendly relations between the library and its patrons?

What can I do to make the public willing and desirous of supporting the library?

What can I do to raise the regard which people have for it?

What can I do to extend library service to rural and unserved districts?

What can I do to prove my trust as a trustee?

From *Library News Bulletin*, August, 1943.
Washington State Library,
Olympia, Washington

Katharine L. Sharp Scholarship

The Katharine L. Sharp scholarship, which carries a stipend of \$300 and exemption from tuition, will be awarded by the faculty of the University of Illinois Library School in March, 1944. The award is made for the second year of study in Library Science. Application should be filed with the Director of the School, R. B. Downs, Urbana, Illinois, before March 1. Application blanks may be secured upon request.

This scholarship was endowed in 1933 by the University of Illinois Library School Association as a memorial to the founder of the Library School. The present Katharine L. Sharp scholar is Miss Ethelyn Markley, who completed her first year of Library School training at the University of Oklahoma School of Library Science in 1931.

For admission to graduate courses in Library Science at the University of Illinois, applicants must have had four years of academic study plus one year in Library Science, all with superior scholarship records. They should present a reading knowledge of two modern foreign languages, one of which must be French or German. They should have had desirable experience and be adequately matured to profit from graduate study. The applicants should have a thesis topic in mind.

Member-At-Large *

By Marion Packard

1. First, find out why
They put you in,
And then go at it
Just like sin.
2. a. Read everything
There is in sight
Of printed helps
To set you right.
b. And make a private
Resolution
To know right well
The Constitution.
- c. At home peruse
As for a court
The Secretary's
Advance report.

3. For meetings note
Place, day and hour;
And be there *then*,
If in your power.

Remember that
In this here forum
It takes four votes
To make a quorum.

You would not want
The reputation
For holding up
Good legislation.

4. At meetings keep
The lanes all clear
For traffic sent
Your eye and ear.

And in your brain
Be sure to keep
Obstructions down,
Including sleep.

(If there should be
Possibility
"At four" suggest
A cup of tea.

Or what will sure
Invite the soul—a
Pause refreshed
By Coca-cola.)

5. Your tongue is spokesman
For your brain;
Try not to give
Your hearers pain.

And keep in mind,
When thoughts are fit,
That brevity's
The soul of wit.

6. Unless your conscience
Leads away,
Be loyal to
The M.L.A.

NOTE: Right at the start
It would be smart
For you to learn
These points by heart.

* During the administration of President Hayner, each member of the Executive Board was asked to write a description of the duties of the office held.

Wayne County Library Staff Joins A. F. of L.

The employees of the Wayne County Library have organized Local 771 of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees.

This is the first group of library employees to organize in the State of Michigan. At present the membership is nearing 100% of the full-time workers.

The newly elected officers are Ann Farrington, President, Carl Christensen, Vice-President, Viola Fitch, Secretary, and Does McCrary, Treasurer.

Juvenile Delinquency

Is there in your community a committee or group that is interested in the problem of juvenile delinquency? If there is, is the library represented? If not, why not start one? The recent report of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover will serve to remind us that this is a field in which librarians can make important contributions.

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